Miscellaneous.

Address of the British American League Adopted 31st July, 1849, in General Convention

THE ADDRESS.

Fellow Countrymen: Events so momentous as those which have given birth' to this great Provincial Association have been hitherto unparalleled in the history of this colony. From the early settlement of the united empire loyalists in this province, until a recent period, its people have evinced an atthe parent State, unsurpassed by that of any other colony of ancient or modern times. During a long period, chequered by adversity and prosperity, the people of Canada have in war rallied round the flag of their forefathers, and in peace have endeavored to cement the union with their fatherand by the strongest ties of amity and interest. In return for this devotion, the British government ong extended to the colony a commercial prefer-

The harmony which so long existed, interrupted by an abortive rebellion, was again restored at its close, and the progress of the colony became almost unexampled, under the fostering influence of a wise imperial legislation. But, unhappily for Great Britain—an empire whose colonies are the strong arm of her power—she has recently opened her ports to foreign nations upon equal terms with her ports to foreign nations upon equal terms with her colonies; thus virtually excluding us from her markets, by throwing us into a ruinous competition with those to whom her ports are more immediately and cheaply accessible.

ately and cheaply accessible.

In her promulgation of free-trade principles, she has lost sight of the interests of her colonies, with the view of obtaining from all nations reciprocal free trade, and thereby inundating the world with her

manufactures.

This new policy of the empire has recently pro duced in Canada its inevitable results. Unprotected by an adequate tariff, we have continued to consume produce, the principal source upon which we rely for their payment, has rarely entered the English markets except at a sacrifice. The result has been a momentary pressure, extensive bankruptcy, and

a storm arose in our political horizon, which has threatened, and still threatens, to shake the foundations of our social fabric. The legislature—ruled by a faction, which, for the retention of place and power, has kindled afresh the animosity of rival races—has legalized the principle of rebellion, and has prepared to increase the public debt at a mogreat financial embarrassment, by provision for the payment of the traitors of 1837 and

These grievances roused thousands from a state of torture and inaction. Your fellow subjects, con vinced that a crisis had arrived when it behooved every inhabitant of Canada to exert himself for the regeneration of his country and rescue it from commercial and political thraldom, met. and, by combined action, established the "BRITISH AMERI CAN LEAGUE "

This body extended its ramifications throughou every part of the province. It established a system of representation, by which delegates were to be sent to a general convention at Kingston. That conventi n assembled by the free election of the leaguers, according to an established constitution. after this exposi ion of its origin, now appeals you to co-operate with the league in the great objects it has in view for the welfare of our country.

INHABITANTS OF CANADA: You are nominally enjoying the privileges of a free constitution. You are in reality chained down by circumstances, which wrest from you the free exercise of those privileges. You are told that you are fostered by a liberal and prudent government In reality, your efforts for the encouragement of home industry have been checked in too many in-stances by hasty and inconsiderate legislation.

The true elements of your country's wealth-the certain indices of her prosperity, can only be developed by the adoption of measures which will fill her cities with the busy hum of industry—make her streams the outlets of that wealth which will be poured forth from the loom and the foundry-the posed to a cross-fire on all sides. The eeming harvests of her soil, and the produce of her primeval forests.

that a tariff, carefully and considerately adopted, be so proportioned and levied, as to afford just and adequate protection to every industrial mechanic—so as to build up the prosperity of the farmer and the artisan, side by side with the growgether consumer and producer.

TRADE PRINCIPLES.

less disregard to economy. The excessive salaries session of. of public officers, now increased in number, to-gether with the lavish expense of the legislature, the banks of the lower Tiber. Terrified by the bold-trial than ordinarily meets the eye or ear are entirely disproportionate to the financial re-sources of a young and over-burthened country, and unnecessary to the efficiency of the public ser-the Roman soldiers refused to defend the Gianiculo, vice. The authorized publications of this conven-tion, when laid before you, will disclose the facts the leaders participated in the apprehensions of on which we found this important assertion.

The fostering protection of a good government, to which you all have an inalienable right—which into the principal street of the Quartier Transteshould be the guardian of the public peace—the vere, situated at the foot of the Gianiculo, and social order, has been daringly displaced by the dominion of race and faction, introducing the elements of civil discord. A law has been passed by the present ministry, so their percussion muskets for others with flint locks

of this colony. That measure, in its naked deforming the streets and compelled them to go and work at the intrenchments and fire from the ramparts; the civic guard being destined particularly for the streets and crew of that sold the innocence both of the captain and crew of that sold the innocence both of the captain and crew of that sold the innocence both of the captain and crew of that sold the innocence both of the captain and crew of that sold the innocence both of the captain and crew of that sold the innocence both of the captain and crew of that sold the innocence both of the captain and crew of that sold the innocence both of the captain and crew of that sold the innocence both of the captain and crew of that sold the innocence both of the captain and crew of the captain and cr sanctioning that measure, the French leader. nuance in his high position cannot conduce to and men. public peace or prosperity.

An insidious attempt made by the present minis-

try to increase the French Canadian representation It was in the midst of these critical circumstances itants in small numbers among overwhelming

have forever destroyed the independence and utility of the legislative council. That body, according to true constitutional law, has distinct legislative functions. It is not intended as a mere registrar of the decrees of the legislative assembly. But the governed the reports of the generals, and especially ernment now in power, in order to carry a particular measure, and in open violation of this principle, of any advantage that could be gained by further suddenly elevated to that House a number of persons of doubtful merit, and previously unknown in from greater disasters. The assembly visibly in-

By our constitutional law, her most gracious ma jesty is alone invested with the authority to make appointments to the legislative council—a law which if carried out would effect a salutary check over the the assembly. At the expiration of an hour he unscrupulous use of power in the colony-not-withstanding which, her majesty's principal secresovereign's high prerogative:

force upon the country a measure by which numn would be deprived of the elective franchise, while that same franchise in lar lass, to wh m in the western part of the pro-

INBABITANTS OF CANADA:—Fearlessly asserting the truth of our declarations, and appealing to Heaven for the justice of our cause, we lay before gaged our attention.

For the most part new to the discussion of pub- war which had hitherto been confined to the fauaffairs, and not invested with legislative power. this assembly can only deliberate upon such things placed in barricades when the more solid but as seem to be for your weifare. The attainment of had been unable to withstand the French. amongst you, who would rather behold his country tuon it would have been necessary to sacrifice withinder paternal, than droop under the with- out regard both the city of Rome and its mor

ering influence of factious legislation. Before recommending to you the great questions should be firmly determined to resist to the death, you should adopt as your watchwords, we earnestly as the chiefs had always affirmed they would do. exhort you to shake off now and forever that apathy and indifference which, at several momentous crises in public affairs, have paralyzed your energies, and end to the struggle. The assembly finished, therewhich it would seem that moments like these, when fore, by voting the recapitulation, charging the tri all minds are unsettled, can alone arouse to exertion. Imvirate with the execution of its decree. Maz-

tions of the convention. unite all men for the welfare of this our common Three subjects among those which have engaged

our deliberations stand prominently forth, demand ng your earnest attention.
By the first of these—a union of all the British American provinces—it has been proposed in this convention to lay the foundations for making this country a great nation, upon a sound and enduring

Impressed with the weight of such a mea but uncertain as to the sentiments of the sister colo-nies, this convention has proposed a conference with those provinces, by a delegati ers. Meantime, it recommends this great question your mature deliberations.

The second great movement in which we invite our co-operation, is that for retrenchment the public expenditure. The third is that still more great and vital move

ent we are prepared to make in favor of "protecion to home industry." Inscribe these glorious rallying cries upon yo nanners—glorious, because they will elevate your country from failure to success—from ruin to pros-

erity; they will unite with you eventually all hon-

st men-all men of reason and true patriotism. Keep them before you in your assemblies. Proneighbors. Support no man at the hustings who will not pledge himself to wise and salutary a trenchment, who will not agree to raise his voice himself to wise and salutary re-

favor of protection.

So shall you elevate this your country into great nation of freemer, fostered by and in amity and connexion with Great Britain—preserving her time-hallowed institutions—adopting her old trade principles, under which she has flourished for centuries, and her people have grown the richest on the face of the globe—those great trade principles which in the neighboring Union have also been adopted, and have established that mighty and

Forsake these principles-neglect this advice then prepare to behold your country, notwithstand-ing the great advantages which God has given her her boundless forests, a source of exhaustless wealth for ages—her noble lakes and splendid rivers, the natural highways of a mighty nation's commerce-notwithstarding her unlimited water-power, her ex-tensive tracts of rich arable land, her immense minal resources, her industrious and intelligent popuation;-prepare, we say, to behold your country r a state of misery, degradation, discord,

and poverty. To endeavor to avert such calamities is the duty of every freeman and every lover of his country it should also be his highest privilege. Rouse you elves then to action—organize—agitate these ques-tions, and rescue your country from present and

impending evils. G. MOFFATT, Chairman. WM. GORDON MACK, Joint Secretaries. W. BROOKE, Kingston, 31st July, 1849.

THE ROMAN STATES.

The Journal des Débats gives the following summary of the recent events attending the last French assault on Rome, and their subsequent entry into

"We have details of the last acts of the Roman Government and of the Assembly. It was, as will be remembered, on the 30th ult., that the French troops carried by assault and by double attack the bastion of the gate of San Pancrazia. It is necessary to set forth the military importance of this fact in order to point out the discouragement which was suddenly caused among the defenders of Rome. The bastion was fortified to its gorge, and was united by an intrenchment of the old Au-relian wall, which latter was defended in the rear by the fort of Montorio. Seven pieces of cannon ditch. In the adjoining gardens, the summer-houses, and houses which flanked the inside approaches to the bastion and the intrenchment, were pierced with loopholes for musketry. From 1200 to 1500 men occupied this formidable bastion and its accessory defences; and the assailants were exwere justly proud of their positions, and regarded them as little likely to be carried. Nevertheless, For the attainment of these results, it is essential all these obstacles were attacked in front, and were carried at the point of the bayonet with extraor dinary rapidity by the two columns of attack, composed each of three companies only, exclusive of the reserve which followed to support them in case of need. The bastions, the cannon and the intrenchments were attacked and taken at day-break; the loophoied houses were broken into and resent tariff is utterly inadequate to ro-ilts so manifestly to the interest of our the resistance, struck a blow as terrible as it was decisive. The French musketry was then poured any foreign power. THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT IS PLEDGED TO PREE- in on the internal defences of the San Pancrazia gate, and by the capture of the new bastion the the leaders participated in the apprehensions of their men. At six in the morning that position was therefore abandoned, and the troops

ndirectly disarmed on the pretence of exchanging

red not to oppose the determined will of nal service of the city. Several battalions came to an agreement to openly resist the Garibaldeurs, his excellency the Earl of Elgin has brought the royal authority into contempt—has disturbed publication in the disturbed publication of the quarters of Rome, the civic guard board the American vessel, Andrew Ring, is tranquillity; and it is our firm opinion, that his baldi when they wished to come in search of arms nominally for quarantine, but really for a "The feelings of animosity at length increased so prison; that vessel being all the time kept much as to threaten to degenerate into civil war. under the guns of a Spanish man-of-war. in Parliament by so arranging the electoral districts of Lower Canada as to distribute the British in
30th June, the very day of the assault. Some deof the harbor with Garcia on board; puties pointed out the dreadful state of affairs, and bodies of the French, we regard with the most pro-found apprehension, as calculated to perpetuate that civil discord which has tended so much to the ruin of this great province.

A gross violation of constitutional usages has said, think that they should be compelled to capit pointed out existing danger; but he did not, he been perpetrated, and a precedent sought to be established, which, if it be made a precedent, will postponed, at least until the next day. Gen. Barcci said the soldiers, decimated by the firing those of Garibaldi, and their tenor left no hope clined to this opinion; but Mazzini proposed that, before coming to any vote, Garibaldi should be appeared in the tribune, and pointed out, with great clearness and frankness, and in the tone of tary of state for the colonies transmitted to the colonies transmitted to the aman of resolution, the chances which still recolonial govern ent blank writs of mandamus, this account it had been present to should be war. urrendering up into improper hands his this account, it had been necessary to abandon to the French the whole of Mount Gianiculo, as well present ministry have also attempted to as the old Aurelian wall, and the position of Montorio, but the Romans still retained possession of all the city beyond the Tiber. It was necessary, he said, for them to retire to the left bank, in-Lower Canada was by law extended to a particu- trench themselves strongly, blow up all the bridges, arm with cannon the bastions of the Santo Spirito; defend at the same time the castle of St.

Angelo, and the ramparts of the Leonine city, that quire enormous labor, and that there was no time for it; that it would be to bring on the city itself a bourgs; and that, in fine, no reliance could b ced in barricades when the more solid bastions ments; it besides required that the whole population

Endeavor to soften down ectional animosities, and to elfare of this our common selfare, and I resign it into your hands! How colleagues, Saffi and Armellini, following h example, immediately gave in their resignation. The assembly then named a new triumvirate, con posed of Messrs: Salicetti, president of the assem-bly, Mariani, and Calendrelli, commandant of the artillery. The latter was the officer who, with much skill, directed the Roman artillery during the course of the siege. The new government carrie on the operations for three days, until the entranc of the French. It put forward pretensions which the French general could not admit. The conditions which it submitted for the surrender of city were as follows: 'General Oudinot shall no interfere in the policy of the Roman States. The Roman troops of the line shall do the duty con jointly with the French troops. The civic guar shall be maintained in its primitive state. The free corps shall be established in cantonments pointed out by General Oudinot.' It was found to be impossible to come to an understanding with the de putation presided over by M. Sturbinetti, a senato of Rome, a dignity equivalent to that of mayor. fine, on the evening of the 1st of July, the muni

> itionally. The Pope has sent the following letter in reply o an address presented to him from the municipa

pality took on itself to open three gates to the French troops, and the city of Rome was thus of

council of Marseilles: "Dear Sons,-Salutation and Apostolic Benedi tion,-The piety and deference which you profess for us and for the apostolic see, in concert with the llustrious French nation, have manifested themselves in a particular manner under the deplorable circumstances which removed us from Rome, and subjected us to the most severe tribulations We efore accept with gratitude the duty which yo wish to perform towards us at this time, and we for consoling our sufferings and or afflictions by the expression of the religious feel which animates you in such a high degree. Confiding in the Almighty, who wounds and heals who, while permitting these adversities, would not shake the faith, but only put it to the proof, we have never ceased day and night humbly to implore His divine assistance; but we fear that he will one day punish by some public calamity the disorders of the city of Rome and the injuries done to the church. It is for that, dear sons, that you should persevere more than ever in praying to the Lord to turn his indignation from the christain world, and to establish peace and tranquillity. And we give you tenderly, and from the bottom of our heart to you and to your fellow-citizens, the apostoli and as a testimony of the love which we bear towards you. "Done at Gaeta, the 10th of June, in the third of

our Pontificate. (Signed) Pius, P. P. IX." THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON:

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 20, 1849.

THE ABDUCTION CASE. Juan Garcia, alias Rey.

We learned last night by telegraphic despatch from New Orleans, that the examination in the case of Don Carlos DE ESPANA, the Spanish consul, arrested on the charge of kidnapping Juan Garcia or Rey, closed on the 14th instant, and that he was required by the United States loaded with grape, played on the mouth of the breach, which was besides defended by a deep in the sum of five thousand dollars, for his Commissioner to give bail with securities appearance at the next term of the circuit court of the United States. The other defendants were held to bail by the State officers.

For some time past we have been en gaged in the publication of the testimony taken on this examination. The great contrariety of evidence occasioned an equal diversity of opinion in the public mind in regard to the guilt or innocence of the consul; but all have agreed that if the ing wealth of the manufacturer—so as to create a break; the loopholed houses were broken into and home market for home industry, and enrich to- taken by a fire of point-blank musketry; and the consul were guilty, a more atrocious and French soldiers, exasperated by the dangers and infamous outrage upon the rights of friendly nation was never perpetrated by

> We do not hesitate to say, from a perusal of all the evidence, that there has been more perjury and villany disclosed on this of any Old Bailey lawyer. It can scarcely funds, he is now assailed as a common felon by the admit of doubt, that bribery to an immense amount has been employed to suborn witnesses and induce them to forswear themselves

We cannot believe in the innocence of strongly barricaded. The civic guard had for some the Spanish consul. The weight of creddays expressed great dissatisfaction at having been lible testimony satisfies us that GARCIA was fraudulently, if not forcibly kidnapped out a single change of clothes, was put on so that she could not possibly escape out while the fact of his performing quarantrick of the crafty Spaniard who governs free. We have not a doubt that the con- liberty to use them in commercial speculafession of GARCIA to our consul, Mr. CAMPBELL, in the presence of the captain parallel. the captain general has refused permission cases are not parallel. to Mr. CAMPBELL to visit GAR IA in pri- But the Pennsylvanian entirely loses

man, be he foreigner or native, has been fraudulently and forcibly kidnapped in an American city by order of the Spanish authorities, he will be prompt to resent the ment

The late Administration—Its conversion Public Funds to private uses.

Scandalized at the silence of the ex-official organ in regard to the loss of the \$155,000, by the appropriation of public funds to private uses, the Pennsylvanian has interposed in defence of the late administration. This is one of the ablest of the Democratic journals of the country. It always says the best thing that is to be said in defending its friends or assailing its enemies. After taking due time to consider the case, and to elaborate its arguments, with the aid of official documents and accounts current, it comes up manfully to the work. Meanwhile the Union follows the advice which the Richmond Enquirer once gave its friends, when it intimated that they must "keep dark" about the Sub-treasury in Virginia. After promising to illuminate the people on Mr. DENBY's case, the Union "keeps dark." That we may do full justice to the Penn sylvanian, and all the parties concerned we copy the article to which we refer entire. We will do as much by any article of the Union relevant to the subject, and assuming the character of a defence. We mean an article of reasonable length. We would not, to be sure, publish an article as long as Mr. Mason's last report, unless it contained something about the \$155,000: nor even an article as long as Mr. Polk's last message, if it adhered to the statement that no money had been lost by the Government even in making the most distant transfers! But for the defence of the Pennsylvanian: THE CASE OF MR. DENBY .- While the Wash

THE CASE OF MR. DENBY.—While the Wasnington Republic and other Whig papers are abusing Mr. Denby for the misfortune which has made him responsible to the government for a loss of \$155,000, without ever having received a cent of the money himself; and while they are trying to hold the late Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. John Y. Mason, accountable for the failure of Mr. Den by's agent, a few facts connected with the agency of Fitch & Brothers may be alluded to for a good purpose. They were appointed agents for that government in 1833, and held that place until May, 1844; during all which time (the Harrison administration intervening) they disbursed immens sums to our squadron in the Mediterranean, and had in their possession, frequently, hundreds o thousands of dollars more than the amount the had secured the government for. Mr. Forward, who was Secretary of the Treasury under the Whig administration of 1841, knew of this fact, Whig administration of 1841, knew of this fact and reposed the fullest confidence in these agents If the Republic will refer to the Senate document 392, it will find the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated June 14th, 1844, and will enabled to satisfy itself how far its censures up Secretary Mason are deserved. In order to she how former administrations and former Secretaries of the Navy trusted their agents at Marseilles, we give the following balances left in the hands of Fitch, Brothers, & Co., Mr. Denby's predecessors

Balance due U. S. by Fitch, Brothers & Co. August 19, 1836......\$228,088 75 August 1, 1842 203,538 90 January 6, 1843 144,568 20

The agent at Marseilles could only realize npensation for his services upon the surph funds in his hands. Consequently, during the en-tire Mexican war, when we had no national ships in the Mediterranean, Mr. Denby was in a foreign country without receiving a dollar for his support Less money was allowed to remain in the hands of of the Navy, than those of Fitch & Brothers; and yet, though inne cent of all design to defraud the government, and the recipient of not a single cent of the missing

We annex the first account current of Mr. Der by, showing how the balance stood. Navy Department in account with N. Denby.

To cash paid Lt. S....... \$160 00 Do. do. Purser McP... 15,000 00 do. W..... 35,000 00

Do. do. Com..... 2,382 60 \$52,542 60 Credit by cash..... 50,000 00

Balance due Navy Department, \$2,542 60 His next account showed a balance of fort three thousand dollars in the hands of his agen and the following one of forty-two thousand, more Whigs allowed to remain in the hands of his predecessor. We think this plain statement of facts constitutes an ample defence of the Secretary of the Navy. The agent of Mr. Denby-Mr. Osborn of Richmond, a merchant-failed, on account of commercial embarrassments abroad, and ruined Mr. Denby If Fitch, Brothers & Co., had broken

gered by the defalcation of Mr. Osborne. Let the Republic remember these facts when it next treats So much for the Pennsylvanian. Did that island, to induce the people of the FITCH & Co. receive their funds via Rich-United States to suppose that GARCIA was mond, through the hands of a house at

would have lost twice as much as has been endan-

of the port, that he came voluntarily from But if they did receive their funds by New Orleans, was an acknowledgment this remarkably unusual mode of transmisextorted by fear of death, and that he has sion, did their agent fail, and did they fail long since retracted it, if he has not gone to pay up the balances they owed to the to his grave. We learn from Havana that Government? If they did not, then the

son, and when we last heard from him he sight of the main feature in the whole A few days ago, in our anxiety for justransacting its business in the old-fashioned should fall to stealing so soon after his appointment. It is a matter which the organ should look way, by which, during the administration tice in this business, we published the way, by which, during the administration after, and put among the defalcations. We have Spanish consul's defence without one word of Mr. Tyler, it never lost a cent by deof comment. The story was artfully falcation. But when Mr. Polk came into pointed to office by Collector Maxwell, whom drawn up, as we now believe, to conceal power, a new plan was to be introduced, of first article in the creed of Whiggery is to plunder his guilt. GARCIA was kidnapped, be- the Baltimore patent, which was to divert the Government, we shall, we have no doubt, have gister of the 11th states, that on the previous day cause, as the second jailer of the prison at the public money entirely from all private lic admiration after the present Administration has is to say, the quarters of Saint Peter's and the Vat-ican. It was objected to this plan that it would re-lican. It was objected to this plan that it would re-VILLAVERDE, who was confined in a dun- possibly be kept under the old Whig ar- This is very severe. It is what Mr. railroad, commencing at the Eight Mile creek, let them prepare to retrieve their losses next time. geon for high treason. The Count of Al- rangement. Mr. Walker had devised a Foker would call a "stunner." The ditcoy has been, we fear, guilty of aiding perfect save-all. Not only were there to ference between a Locofoco and a Whig six miles. The road is to be graded and timbered, and abetting in this infamous act. How be no more mammoth defalcations, like administration is this. When the Whigs cost of about \$160,000. There was a fair competias seem to be for your witnesses at New Orleans, and enthusiasm of every man reality very sustainable; but to carry it into execuwitnesses at New Orleans, as well as tary Woodbury-not only were there to When the Locos find a rogue in office, the country. The contractors are well known for from San Diego to June 16th represent the prosagents engaged in the abduction of GAR- be no more million deficits-but they were they keep him in, on the principle acted their enterprise and experience in the business, and pects of the boundary commission as very unpro-CIA, we have no means of knowing. But to make a candle end and cheese-paring upon by Mr. Secretary Woodbury, that it could not have fallen into better hands. They the outrage is one to which the American business of it, and there were to be no "he has got his hands full, and will not people will not submit; and although the more of your petty-larceny operations, steal any more," or that he has influen-President of the United States has recent- Mr. WALKER reannounced the only con- tial friends, and that they had "better let The letting of the sections between Mobile and ly evinced to the Spanish authorities and stitutional treasury, and recommended it him be" till after election. Why does not Eight Mile creek was postponed, on account of produced by the mines, creates innumerable obto the world his determination to suppress in the following terms in his first annual to the world his determination to suppress in the following terms in his first annual the Union give us a single instance in or depot in the city. This matter will be agreed are above all bounds, and it is expected that the all underhanded and unprincipled efforts report: "It is believed, under such a which the Which have plundered the Gov-

to that, when once convinced that a free and that the public moneys would be safely articles of their creed, it must be easy to kept and disbursed in gold and silv r.' With a majority, as the Union boasts, of sixty in the lower House, the administra- remove rogues? Then has Mr. Maxwell than those we have already published tion made just such a Sub-treasury law as plundered the Government by dismissing insult, and compel a speedy atonement they wanted, and then became bound to for the outrage from the Spanish Govern- make good the pledge they had given to the country that there should be "no more defaults." So far then from being parallels, the lines of these two cases cut each other at right angles.

> But Mr. DENBY had been a long time abroad, without receiving a dollar for his support. That might be a very good reason for Mr. DENBY to come home. But is it logically deduced from this interjectional argument, that therefore Mr. DENBY ought to have two or three hundred thousand dollars of the public money to hazard in commercial speculation-when the Subtreasury law was expressly passed to divert public funds from private uses, and when such appropriation was made by the statute in terms as felony, no matter in what capacity the recipient held the funds? Because Mr. DENBY was in Marseilles, without receiving a dollar for expending the public money, when there was no public necessity for such expenditure-was it therefore right for Mr. DENBY, Mr. MASON, and Mr. OSBORNE, to apply public funds to private uses? It was a disagreeable thing for one of the élite of the distinguished Democrats of Richmond to be in Marseilles without public moneys in his pocket. It was natural enough that others of the elite should desire to aid him in that dilemma. But was there no way of doing it, without putting so vast an amount o public money in the hands of his agent in Richmond, to be employed in commercial speculations?

> But again: Mr. DENBY was to receive his compensation in a commission of 44 per cent. on his advances and disburse nents. So says the Blue Book. Is this statement, thus officially given to the world, true? Was this in addition to his liberty to use the surplus funds in commercial arrangements? Or was it designed merely as a cover to the real transaction i

> We will take the liberty to say, in parting, that this is no longer Mr. DENBY's case, nor Mr. OSBORNE'S case. Nobody outside of the private circle in which they move cares a copper about Mr. DENBY or Mr. OSBORNE. They are merely the pawns on the board-let our friends look to their king and their castle.

The New York Democracy.

The effort to conciliate the two sections of the Democratic party in the State of New York, through the instrumentality of the two conventions at Rome, has failed. We omit the telegraphic account of the proceedings, with the intention of giving a complete history of it from the more authentic reports. It is sufficient for our present purpose to state that the two conventions have adjourned, sine die, without the adoption of any "compromise platform."

If the fees are as small as represented, we wo er how the "poor Frenchman" is to make his living!" Will the Republic tell us? Does it mean "living!" that our consul shall keep an "eating-house" as a "living," and refer to our government for an endorsation of his "honesty, capacity, and fidelity? We had always understood that the cons Lyons was prefitable and honorable, but it seems we have been mistaken. It is neither.—Union.

Thus discourses the sole organ upon the Lyons consulship. We cannot inform that journal how poor HEUDEBERT will make his living. Whether or not the fees are as small as have been "represented," we cannot say, as all our representations on this subject came from Locofoco incumbents. If they have made their returns according to the rules of the department, honestly, the facts are as we have stated. But though we cannot tell what Heudebert will do, in the absence of fees, under the pr sent Administration, we can inform the Union what the late administration did for one of the élite of the Richmond Democrats, when he found himself in a similar situation at Marseilles. They violated the law, and deposited several hundred thousand dollars in the hands of his agent at Richmond, in order that he might engage in commercial speculations on the government funds, whereby the government lost \$155,000. This is the way the late administration made "livings" for their foreign agents in the absence of fees. Does the Union consider this the most "honortions? If they did not, the cases are not able" mode of providing our foreign agents with a "living?" It may be a living busi ness for the agent, but it is a killing business for the administration that permits it.

"SUNDRY OTHER ROGUES."

The Union comments in the following been found in the possession of a "newlyappointed" custom-house officer in New

"It is surprising that this Whig office-holder

all minds are unsettied, can stone arouse to exertion.

Perfect in every part of the country a complete and permanent organization. Let every Branch Society of this League become a deliberative body, so as to prepare its future delegates for the deliberative being one of the first annual to the world his determination to suppress in the following terms in his first annual to the world his determination to suppress in the following terms in his first annual to the world his determination to suppress all underhanded and unprincipled efforts all underhanded and unprincipled efforts all underhanded and unprincipled efforts or depot in the city. This matter all underhanded and unprincipled efforts all underhanded and unprincipled efforts or depot in the city. This matter all underhanded and unprincipled efforts or depot in the city. This matter all underhanded and unprincipled efforts or depot in the city. This matter all underhanded and unprincipled efforts or depot in the city. This matter all underhanded and unprincipled efforts or depot in the city. This matter all underhanded and unprincipled efforts or depot in the city. This matter all underhanded and unprincipled efforts or depot in the city. This matter all underhanded and unprincipled efforts or depot in the city. This matter all underhanded and unprincipled efforts or depot in the city. This matter all underhanded and unprincipled efforts or depot in the city. This matter all underhanded and unprincipled efforts or depot in the city. This matter all underhanded and unprincipled efforts or depot in the city. This matter all underhanded and unprincipled efforts or depot in the city. This matter all underhanded and unprincipled efforts or depot in the city. This matter all underhanded and unprincipled efforts or depot in the city. This matter all underhanded and unprincipled efforts or depot in the city. This matter all underhanded and unprincipled efforts or depot in the city. This matter all underhanded and unprincipled efforts or depot in the city. This m

substantiate the fact by reference to cases.

Is it a plunder of the Government to unworthy appointees. But has Mr. Max-WELL attempted to conceal and cover up rogueries? Has he connived at violations of the law? Has he aided and abetted the conversion of public funds to private uses? Has he assisted any one to hazard lations? Has he undertaken to deceive subjects. the President? These are the questions that suggest themselves in connexion with the Union's charge against Mr. Max-

While we are on this subject, we should like to know if the Union has heard from its correspondent. We should like to know if Mr. Mason has returned to Richmond. We should like to know if it is prepared with the full details, that were to be ready "in a day or two" without thanks to the Department. We should like to know if Mr. WALKER has so far recovered from &c., now for sale; by James D. Dana, esq., the horror of the invasion of the sanctity of private life, as to be able to inform us how it happens that we have lost \$155,000 in a single transaction, under a system by Angustideus, which he attempted to show had been which he warranted to furnish us a "safe" disbursement of the public moneys, with- of a tooth. out the loss of any thing "BY DEFAULT?"

The Pennsulvanian tells us that if FITCH & Co. had failed in HARRISON's time, the Government would have lost twice as much money as they lost by Mr. DENBY. This is of the same fashion with the logic of the Union, which told us the other day that it had no doubt, in view of the opportunities they had enjoyed, the WHIGS had as much of the stolen public money as the DEMOCRATS, considering their "opportunities."

The Union then went on to enumerate the WHIG defalcations, and promised "tremendous" developments. The nearest it could get to a WHIG defalcation was a fraud committed by a Locofoco bank president in Massachusetts, who was indicted Dr. Jacob Bigelow, for the offence, and on his trial was defended by a WHIG lawyer! The connexion between this bank explosion and the Prof. H. D. Rogers, Dr. A. A. Gould, of Boston. Whig party was somewhat remote, but it was the best thing the Union could do in that line

Arrival of the Falcon.

The United States mail steamship Falcon, Lieuenant R. J. Haristene, United States Navy, comnanding, arrived at quarantine, Staten Island, at an early hour of the 14th.

The Falcon left Chagres on the 28th ultimo, rived at New Orleans on the 3d instant, and left there on the 9th for Havana, where she arrived on the morning of the 12th. She left the same day for New York

She brought thirty-two passengers from Chagres or New Orleans, and twenty-three passengers from Chagres for New York-forty-four from New Orcans, and thirteen from Havana; also \$169,085 50 n gold dust from Chagres, \$120,000 in specie rom New Orleans, and a full cargo.

The diseases most prevalent at Havana in the nonth of July were yellow fever, dysentery, diarthea, and simple intermittent fever. Of yellow fever one thousand three hundred and five cases were reported during the month, of which only seventyone terminated fatally.

A Puerto Rico date of July 11th gives some pariculars of the landing of General Paez in Venezu-It represents the whole province of Coro to have immediately risen in his favor. General Valero and Mr. Thomas Pereira were taken prisoners by Paez and his partisans. He had issued an address to the people of Venezuela calling them to

There was a slight carthouske at Porto Rico on Sunday, the 15th ult

Accounts from Yucatan repeat the old story of Indian attacks and defeats. The Merida Bulletin calls for more help from the national government.

In La Verdad, a Spanish journal of New York, of he same date, we find the following paragraph: "We know, from very good authority, that Just Francisco Rey, or Garcia, addressed a letter to the American consul in Havana, in which he stated that he had been forcibly taken from New Orleans, and therefore claimed his protection; and that a correspondence (not very satisfactory) had taken place between the American consul and the cap ain general of the Island of Cuba."

THE CUSTOMS AT NEW YORK .- The receipts of the New York custom-house are said to be unusually large at the present time, reaching in the neighborhood of one million a week. The 15th was the heaviest day ever known in custom-house annals, the deposits in the cashier's office reaching tico hundred and forty-five thousand dollars, an amount which exceeds, by over twenty thousand dollars, the receipts of any previous day.

THE IRON INTEREST OF VIRGINIA -From a private letter, dated Botetourt county, Va., August 8, village, an attack was made upon these Indiana by 1849, we extract the following paragraph. The twelve hundred of the Sioux, but they were reletter is from a large iron-master: "Will we get protection for iron from the coming

Congress? If we do not, we shall be sadly disappany's fort, fired his cannon at the attacking party, pointed. Tariff Democrats are thick in this mine- and it was said they had sworn revenge. ral region. We iron men look with anxious hearts were to return in twenty days, with a reinforceto Washington. This and last years' operations ment of one thousand men, to exterminate the have been most ruinous. One more year of simi- Grox Ventres Indians, and destroy the whites in lar disasters, and Botetourt will not have one sol- the fort. vent furnace man. But for our peculiar situation, style on a paragraph from a Baltimore (in the character of our labor-our indispensably paper, stating that a stolen watch had large stock, for we do all our own transporting of material, and own it all,) we would have suspended work. Another year I shall stop, unless assured hand labor is as high as it has ever been in America, England can make iron, send it here, and under- in the papers. sell us \$8 per ton."

Some action on this subject is loudly called fo by a large interest in almost every State of the

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD .- The Mobile Rethe directors of this company closed a contract with W. D. Riddle & Co., for the construction of seventeen sections of the Mobile and Ohio and put in condition to receive the iron rails, at a Whig. will bring a force of five hundred men on to the ground by about the 20th of September, and prose-

Elections.

We have no additional information in relation to the western and southern elections. Neither the Richmond nor Pittsburg papers give any other items

American Association of Science at Cam-

The American Association for the Advancement of Science assembled, to hold its second annual meeting at the lecture-room in Harvard Hall, Cambridge, on the 14th inst.

The body was duly organized, and proceeded to business. Papers were presented on the Aurora Government money in commercial specu- Borealis, on Coral Insects, and on other scientific

On the following day, at 11 a. m., Professor Louis Agassiz presented a paper on the Zoological Character of Young Mammalia. The same gentleman also presented papers on the Vegetable Character of the Xanthidium of Ehrenberg, and on the Remains of a Fossil Elephant, found lately by the workmen on the Rutland and Burlington railroad, (Mount Holly division,) and presented to the museum of the Cambridge Scientific School by Mr. Samuel Henshaw, of that city.

Other papers were presented yesterday by Lieutenant Charles H. Davis, of U. S. navy, on an American Prime Vertical; by Professor E. N. Horsford and Dr. Wyman, on Valerianate of Morphine, a new medicine, useful in cases of dysentery, Volcanoes not Safety-valves, which he proved by three volcanoes in Hawaii, one of the Sandwich islands; and last, but not least, by Dr. John C. Warren, on the Existence of Remains of Mastodo discovered in Greensboro', Maryland, in the shape

The lecture-room was well filled with scholars from all parts of the Union. A large amount of useful knowledge was communicated, which could be appreciated by any hearer of a good general

The association continue their sessions every day during the week.

Among the distinguished members of the asso ciation and strangers present, that have not been mentioned, were President Hitchcock, of Amherst College, the Hon. Horace Mann, ex-President Everett, and others. The list of officers for the present year is below:

> Prof. Joseph Henry, President. Dr. JEFFRIES WYMAN, Secretary. Dr. ALFRED S. ELWYN, Treasu Standing Committee Prof. Joseph Henry,) Dr. Jeffries Wyman, Ex-officio Dr. Alfred S. Elwyn,) William C. Redfield, esq.,

Prof. Walter R. Johnson Local Com John A. Lowell, esq., Prof. Louis Agassiz. Prof. Benjamin Pierce, Lieut. Chas. H. Davis, Hon. Nathan Appleton, Prof. E. N. Horsford, Hon. Nathan Hale, Geo. B. Emerson, esq.,

Prof. Asa Gray, of Cambridge In accordance with the seventh rule, the following gentlemen were elected upon the Standing Com-

Prof. Asa Gray,
" James Hall,
" Benj. Silliman, jr. Prof. A. D. Bache. Louis Agassiz, Benj. Pierce,

YALE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT -The exercises of the commencement at Yale College have been held during the past week. The exercises of the 15th inst were intermingled with addresses from Professors Silliman and Goodrich, and Rev. Drs. Lyman Beecher, Bacon, DeWitt and others. In the afternoon the theological department com

memorated its anniversary, and in the evening the oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society was delivered by Dr. A Smith, of Texas. The commencement proper was held on the 16th inst.

The graduating class numbered ninety-five. Forty-one received the degree of A. M. in course, and four the degree as honorary. Six received the degree of LL. B.; and one, his excel. Joseph Trumbull, Governor of the State, the degree of LL. D. Three members of the corporation having died.

viz: Rev. Dr. Dow, Aaron Dutton, and Diodate Brockway, the vacancies were filled by the election of Rev. Messrs. Tillotson of Brooklyn, Calhoun of Coventry, and Gilbert of Wallingford.

IMPORTANT INJUNCTION CASE.—The bill of injunction filed against the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company, to prevent the construction of the wire suspension bridge across the Ohio river at Wheeling, Va., came up for argument at Philadelphin, on the 16th, before Judge Grier, of the United Stares circuit court. E. M. Stanton, esq., of Pittsburg, appeared for the State, and John Cadwalader, esq., of Philadelphia, for the defence. In the course of his argument Mr. Stanton read several affidavits of eminent business men of Western Pennsylvania, going to show that the Ohio river was the great connecting channel of the trade of the West with the public works of the Keystone State, and to prove the disastrous consequences to the Pennsylvania line of improvements, that the construction of the contemplated wire suspension bridge at Wheeling would occasion. The court resumed the case on the 18th.

FROM THE YELLOW STONE COUNTRY .- The steamer Tamerlane arrived at St. Louis on the 9th instant from the mouth of the Yellow Stone river. whence she had been with freight for the Black Feet trade. She performed the voyage in fortythree days, being the shortest time in which this long trip has ever been performed. The St. Louis Republican learns from the clerk of the Tamerlane that the Indians were all in a dissatisfied condition. and at continual war with each other. Two orthree days before their arrival at the Gros Ventres pulsed

Mr. Garot, in charge of the American Fur Cor

It was understood that great numbers of Indians were dying of cholern, at the head of the Platse. Mr. A. Pasquier was a passenger on the Tamerlane from the mouth of Medicine creek. He left Fort Laramie on the 6th of July, and contradicts that our Government is not our foe. So long as the report of the death of Miss Fanny White, mention of whose decease in the prairies has been made

> THE RESULT IN THIS STATE.-The result of the election here, in the absence of quite complete returns from every portion of this State, will be for the other side-the Governor, one member of Congress, and the House of Representatives guined. The majority for General Trousdale will probably be about two thousand For it the Whigs have none to blame but themselves. They had the power to produce a different result, and, conscious of this, let the matter rest there.-Banner and Nashville

THE BOUNDARY SURVEY DELAYED -Accounts pitious. Dr. Chamberlain, surgeon, and Col Wel ler had both been sick, and it was thought that owing to unavoidable delays the party would not be able to leave Sun Diego before fall. The officers complain that the artificial state of things there, to move for the Gila.